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## CITY ITEMS.

**Boots and Shoes**

At your own prices. Opera House Shoe Store.

**Notice**

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The public are informed that the office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States is now open for the transmission of messages to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other Eastern towns and cities. The Pittsburgh office is for the present at the corner of Fourth street and Duquesne Way, and at the Board of Trade Rooms. All messages will be forwarded and delivered promptly, and when required, answers will be returned. *In case no answer could be obtained, notice will be given to the sender free of charge.* This rule will be strictly adhered to, except where in eruptions to the working of the line arise from accidents. This independent line of telegraph, being a Pittsburgh enterprise, the support of the public is merited, and the hope entertained that a full share of business will be extended to it. Every endeavor will be used to give satisfaction to those who may favor the new line with business. Geo. H. Thurston, President.

**Go to the Great Reduction Sale**

Of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, before buying your Dry Goods.

**Homeopathic Medicines,**

Sold cheap, wholesale and retail, at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

**Go to the Great Reduction Sale**

Of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, before buying your Dry Goods.

**The Office and Study Lamp.**

Very desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. Freed's, No. 100 Wood street.

**Go to the Great Reduction Sale**

Of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, before buying your Dry Goods.

**Winter Suits.**

N. Grossmayer & Co., No. 47 Fifth street, have just received a fresh invoice of Winter Overcoats for men and boys. Clothing in great quantity.

**Go to the Great Reduction Sale**

Of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, before buying your Dry Goods.

**"Oh Mother, Listen!"**

Was an exclamation that fell from the lips of a sweet little girl, yesterday, as she stood listening to one of Dunsmuth & Co.'s sweet toned Musical Boxes.

**Go to the Great Reduction Sale**

Of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, before buying your Dry Goods.

**"What Twenty five Cents will Do."**

1st. It will purchase one of the innumerable useful or fancy articles (in many cases worth double the amount) that we sell for 25 cents.

2d. It will fill a 25c. bill out in their charge, to one of our orders for goods calling for one such item in our store, which from $1 00 to $5 00, which you can have for $1 00.

3d. Call at Evans' Novelty Store, 63 Fifth street, and test my yourself in regard to "what 25 cents will do."

**Winter and Ladies' Furs.**

The Great Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No 139 Wood street, is now stocked with a large and fashionable line of Fashionable Furs of all grades and qualities, from the cheapest to the most costly sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Siberian Squirrel, Siberian Squirrel, Black and Brown Sables in all the different styles of Capes, Enganlets, Berthas, Collars, Boaboa Berthas, Also, the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' Fur Hoods, Skating Caps and Muffs, Gent's fine Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves. The above mentioned goods may be found at Wm. Fleming's at less prices than at any other house in the city. Customers are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**Pittsburgh Female College.**

Winter Term opens Dec. 6. Apply immediately.

**Grand Opening.**

The Central Park, Ninth ward, will be opened this evening. Open from 7 to 10 o'clock for five dollars, can be obtained at the following places:

J. H. Dickson, Druggist, cor. Penn and Hand sts.
A. J. Rankin, Druggist, 69 Penn street.
St. Charles Hotel, Wood street.
T. M. McNary, Druggist, 771 Penn street.
J. G. Welsh, Grocer, 945 Penn street.
S. S. Pfeil, Grocer, 82 and 84 Market street.
T. H. Richards, 45 Fifth street.
Charlotte House, 43 Fifth street.
John P. Hunt & Co., 75 Wood street.
John W. Pittock, News Depot, Fifth street.
McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market st.
C. C. Algeo, Jeweler, 23 Fifth street.
W. W. Bradshaw, 92 Wood street.
James Bown, 136 Wood street.
Dunsmuth & Co., Jewellers, 54 Fifth street.
Henry Miner, News dealer, 73 Fifth street.
F. M. Gardner, Druggist, Penn and S.
Samuel Fahnestock, 74 Wood street.
G. W. Gerhard, Druggist, Lawrenceville.
M. C. Morgan, Druggist, Wylie street.
Palmer & Auchmuty, 72 Wood street.
C. Abel, Druggist, corner Fifth and Grant sts.
Fox Kilin Rifle and Saloon Fifth street.
W. W. Watkins, Jeweler, Allegheny.
C. H. Super, Druggist, cor. Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. C. Masters, Druggists, corner Third and Southfield streets.
W. A. Ahl, Druggist, cor. Wylie and Fulton sts.
H. C. Christ, Druggist, 810 Penn street.
Thos. A. Spencer, Secretary.

**Parlors Wanted.**

A physician is desirous of obtaining the use of a well furnished front and back parlors, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily. Address M. C. Postoffice Box 616.

**James Onslow,**

Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man James pushes business through. Those having anything to attend to in either of those virtuous cities had better see him ere he "lights out." He knows it expects leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the Connecticut Counting Room.

**Hygienic Wine.**

The most eminent physicians prescribe this invaluable tonic. Hygienic Wine is a pure vegetable preparation as shown by the publication of its analysis. It is really a most delightful tonic, and was endorsed as such, after a careful test, by the most prominent members of the American Medical Association, held in this city in 1865. It is made of the finest Sherry, and imported direct from Paris. A single trial will convince you of its superiority. For sale by all leading Druggists. R. K. Bellen & Co., Agents. TTHS

**The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,**

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing the electro plated goods, of sterling full dinner and tea sets, and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver, which thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are indistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro plated wares of such quality and uniformity as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be purchased from responsible dealers in every part of the country. no12-wod-ym

**Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.**

To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lower priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are most substantial ally built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and powerful, and the touch easy and prompt; each one is put through the full three trials, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from personal experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and by a saving of labor on those parts, which neither add to the use or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made, many can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by 20 years' experience that the cheapest thing to buy and made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we advance secure the exclusive agency for Pittsburgh and surrounding country and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates All persons desiring the use of a cheap piano in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Meiler & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A foreign correspondent of the Boston *Post* sends a vera graph of Victor Emanuel. Victor Emanuel now appears strong and robust. He is of a fine, tall habit, and of quite a florid complexion, which would give rise to the inference that when he came to die he would prefer apoplexy to any other mode of transition. His skin is rough and his whole impression somewhat coarse. His forhead is not low though somewhat narrow and retreating. He gives one of the impressions of a man of unrefined tastes and sensual appetites. This is said to be the fact. His features are not heavy or dull in their outlines, but show strong common sense, energy and perseverance. He is jingly in mien, with a general dignity of manner and attitude that show him conscious of his high descent and the responsibility of his position. He is evidently sensible of the cares of empire and disposed willingly to assume his share of the burden. Though gentlemanly in his bearing he has none of the refinement, but rather from the stern requirements of etiquette, the contagion of a courtly atmosphere, and the air of reverential deference that he always breathes.

A PROSPEROUS STATE.—The finances of Maryland are in a most healthful condition, there being over four millions surplus in the State treasury.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.


VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1866. NO. 80.


## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Removals from Office

### Consent of Senate to be Necessary.

### The Admission of Colorado and Nebraska.

### District of Columbia Suffrage Bill.

### Senator Cowan Moves to Include Both Sexes.

### Fortieth Congress to Assemble March 4th.

### Proposed Changes in National Banking System Voted Down.

### The Proposed Weekly Sale of Gold.

### Gen. Butler Proposes to Impeach the President.

### Secretary Seward Has Two Interviews with Thad. Stevens.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1866.

**Congress.**

Congress duly reassembled to day, and each house held a four hours' session. In the Senate a number of important bills were introduced and reported, among them one from the Committee on Retrenchment, which prohibits the removal of any officer by the President of War without the consent of the Senate. It provides that the President may suspend a man from office for malfeasance during the Congressional recess, but unless the Senate shall concur, after examination, in the suspension, and the President, the officer shall be restored. Mr. Edmonds gave notice that he should call this bill up on Thursday. It may lead to discussion, but its passage cannot be considered doubtful.

**Universal Suffrage Bill.**

Mr. Harris introduced a bill granting to persons in State penitentiaries the protection and benefits of laws in the State where they are confined, giving them rewards for good conduct, which duty was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

**Colorado and Nebraska.**

Mr. Wade introduced a new bill for the admission of Colorado. This bill is drawn in a better way to get the measure passed than to attempt to override the veto on this subject which is now pending in the Senate. Many believe that the President will not veto this bill, but it is difficult to see how he can do otherwise, as the bill he has already vetoed is in almost the identical language of this one.

The bill to admit Nebraska was reported from the Committee on Territories, and will be called up for consideration in a few days, the determination being to pass the bill over the veto to admit both Colorado and Nebraska at an early day.

**Negro Suffrage.**

Most of the time of to-day's session was taken up in the discussion of the District suffrage bill. Several speeches were made on both sides. Mr. Wilson declared himself in favor of universal manhood suffrage, and said he would be satisfied with nothing less. There was a time when he would have taken qualified or impartial suffrage, but the elections showed that this would not be enough.

**Mr. Cowan Prop ses to Amend.**

Just before adjournment, Mr. Cowan moved to strike out the word "male," so as to include both sexes as well as both colors, and made a speech in the negative. No vote was taken on his proposition. It looks as if the bill will pass to-morrow, and that it will provide for universal manhood suffrage without any educational qualifications.

**Territorial Governments.**

A vast amount of unimportant bills and resolutions were presented in the House. The most important bill was one introduced by Mr. Ward, of New York, providing for territorial governments in Southern States. It was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

**The Fortieth Congress.**

The bill fixing the meeting of the Fortieth Congress on March fourth was taken up and passed by a strictly party vote, the Democrats throwing twenty-nine votes against it. Provision is made for those States which do not hold elections until after the date named.

**The National Banking System.**

A number of resolutions looking to radical changes in the National banking system were introduced and voted down. One of them, authorizing the clerk defining the position of the House on this branch of National finances.

**Discussion of the Message.**

The first speech in Committee of the Whole on the President's message was made in the House this afternoon by Mr. Blaine, 6f Maine. It was brief, and took the ground that the late elections had decided that the South must adopt the Constitutional Amendment before she can be entitled to representation.

**Opposed to Selling Gold Weekly.**

The paragraph telegraphed from here that the Ways and Means Committee favor the bill for a weekly sale of two millions of gold by the Treasury Department, is entirely incorrect. The Committee are nearly unanimous against such a measure.

**The White House.**

There was a very considerable concourse of persons to-day at the Executive Mansion. The President gave audience to nearly or quite all who sought that favor. During the day the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War were at the White House in conversation with the President.

**Sale of Public Lands.**

Returns received by the General Land Office show that an aggregate of 26,936 acres of the public lands were disposed of in November, at the following local offices, viz: Brownville, Nebraska, 17,388 acres, 10,343 acres of which were taken for actual settlement under the homestead law, and at the Ironton, Missouri, office, 9,010 acres, 2,881 acres of which were selected by the State of Missouri, under the act donating lands to such States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts.

**Land Patents Issued.**

The Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 8th inst., transmitted to the Governor of Missouri patents for swamp lands in the Platte, burg and Springfield districts, covering respectively 168,330 and 88,836 acres.

**Butler's Impeachment Articles.**

General Butler left for home last evening. Before leaving, he read to several members of Congress articles of impeachment of the President, which he intends to have presented at this or the next session of Congress.

**St. Vera Constitution Act.**

Thad. Stevens has several bills for Enabling Acts for organizing the Southern States into Territories, which he will introduce into the House in its next session.

**The French Evacuation.**

The following dispatch or circular has been received here by the French Legation, and settles officially all doubts about the evacuation of Mexico. It was addressed by the French Minister of War to the departmental intendents as follows: "The entire expeditionary corps of Mexico is to return to France in the early part of next year. I request you, in consequence, to order the administrative contractors of the corps of troops stationed in your divisions, and who have portions employed in Mexico, to cease henceforth to send any stores to that country."

**Seward and Travels.**

Considerable speculation is indulged in the fact that during the past three days, Secretary Seward has had two interviews with Thad. Stevens.

**The Amnesty Clause.**

Senator Dixon has prepared a speech against the repeal of the amnesty clause of the act of 1862, which passed the House on the first day of the session.

**A Veto in Prospect.**

Senators have been assured that the President will veto any bill relating to suffrage in this District. It was expected that he would sign a bill for impartial suffrage.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1866.

SUSRATT.

The President has sent to the House a volumnious report on the subject of the capture of J. H. Surratt, which was not read. Mr. Seward's first letter was dated May first.

DETENTION OF C. V. CULVER.

A committee has been ordered to investigate the cause of the detention of Hon. C. V. Culver, of Pennsylvania.

OCCUPATION OF MEXICAN TERRITORY.

The President has replied to the inquiry of the House about the occupation of the territory of Mexico, saying he had no information but the telegrams which have been published.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have not taken up the bill on the Gold bill yet.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

It is understood Congress will adjourn for ten days on the 22d.

THE TEST OATH.

The absence of Judge Grier from the Supreme Court prevented the announcement of any decision on the test oath cases.

JEFF. DAVIS.

It is stated that the President will not order the release of Jeff. Davis on parole, or in any manner interfere in his case. Mr. Davis will remain at Fortress Monroe until arrangements can be made for his trial in the spring.

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR CASES.

The new questions in the Massachusetts liquor cases, not settled by the decision of the Supreme Court at the last session, are coming before the court at the present term, and probably may be tried. Several of the cases were entered this morning.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal revenue to-day were $1,682,106.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the local offices at Tallahassee, Florida, for the month of November, show that 160,000 acres were taken last month under the Homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation. These, with 22,324 acres entered under the same law in October, makes an aggregate of 198 farms of 80 acres each, which has two months have been added to the productive power of that State.

THE TEST OATH.

The opinions in the test oath cases were not declared in the Supreme Court this morning. Immediately after opening of court, Mr. Sherwood, of Texas, one of the Southern loyalists, desired the court on behalf of himself and ex-Provisional Governor Hamilton, and others, to be heard in regard to the constitutionality of the test oath, as they had views to offer in favor of the constitutionality of that enactment which had not been presented to the court. The chief justice directed Mr. Sherwood to make his motion in writing and file it with the clerk for the consideration of the court.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE PRESIDENT.

General Butler, in conversation to-day, expressed himself opposed to all Congressional action curtailing or limiting the Executive, on the ground that such action would unfavorably affect the Republican party when change occurred in the personnel of the Incumbency.

CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY MCCULLOCH.

Secretary McCulloch issued a circular to inspectors of steamboats, in reply to inquiries, informing them that the provisions of section 10, of the act of July 25, 1866, requiring that all passenger vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam shall be equipped with suitable disengaging apparatus, is to be enforced at once and must not be different unth the expiration of their permits or certificates of license. He says in conclusion, the act of July 25, 1866, contemplated a duty more responsible than that of providing in the most effectual manner possible for the safety of human lives on steamboats, and very forbids of regard to comply with the requirements deemed essential to this object will be visited with the full penalties prescribed by law.

THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy received a dispatch from Captain J. B. Goldsborough, of the United States steamship Shenandoah, at Point de Galle, Ceylon, November 1, reporting the arrival of the Shenandoah at that point. The officers and crew were all well. Captain Goldsborough reports every civility and courtesy rendered to himself and officers by the Governor, and civil and military authorities of Bombay. The superintendent of the dockyard offered the use of Calcutta Harbor mooring, to supply his wants free of charge from the yards. Their navy yard is quite large, well supplied with docks, and has several docks, three in number, capacious enough to take a dozen liners without once fly lightening, and is considered the best in the East. Everything connected and three of his officers, Capt. Goodenough, Lieut. Commander Bromley, Sir Bartle Freere at his residence in Poonah. Upon his arrival he found he had ground for all in a fine bungalow, residence, said a larder well stocked with all the market could afford. Everything that money can lavishly bound offer was at command in Bombay. It was impossible for the captain and his officers to show their appreciation of the attentions received from the civil and military authorities. In fact, Captain G. says, the utmost attentions were showered upon him and they visited has been attended with most gratifying results to the Government, and himself by the civil and military authorities, as well as the inhabitants, and he hopes the sending of such a ship to Calcutta will be productive of good and beneficial to the country and its commerce. The customary honors and salutes have been given at each of the principal ports at which they have visited, and all our country's representatives in the East have been treated to the customary salutes. It was intended for the Shenandoah to leave for Calcutta November 5th, if obedience to previous instructions.

Information received from Tripoli to October 31, reports the arrival of the United States corvette Quinnebaug, from Smyrna, on the 18th of October, from Alexandria, at Suez. The United States consul at Tripoli had views of visiting Malta, but the Tuscarora received a *pratique* and left again for Smyrna. On the 21st the United States consul made an official visit on board and was suitably received.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. MORGAN presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, in favor of uniform duties on imports, and the repeal of the internal revenue system.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition from the New York comptroller, in favor of the Government assuming the war debt of the several States, of bring the debt of the United States, especially sources of Internal Revenue. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of William Lloyd Garrison, and others, praying for the declared President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report forthwith a bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill regulating appointments to the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to admit Colorado into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The bill regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up.

The bill to regulate electoral franchise in the District of Columbia provides that all male citizens, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who have not been guilty of treason or crimes or offenses, and who shall have resided in the District one year next prior to any election, shall be entitled to a vote. The judges of elections who reject the vote of any person qualified as above, shall be liable to conviction by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. Provision is also made for the punishment of disturbers of elections, and for registry of voters.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment giving right to vote only to social residents entitled to vote at elections held in the district in 1865. Residents who have been out of the country shall be charged from the service and male citizens of the United States, who have been in the service of the United States, or in the employ of the United States, or in the employ of the United States, or in the employ

# The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1866.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* is simply dishonest when it quotes from a communication in the columns of the COMMERCIAL to indicate the views of the paper itself, on the Senatorial question.

MR. GREELEY wrote a letter to Governor PERRY, of South Carolina, proposing as a new basis for settling our troubles, that the South should accept universal amnesty and give universal suffrage. Governor PERRY replied, rejecting the offer very much in the spirit the South is rejecting the Amendment,—he would consent to exercise force in support of authority and law. In fact, force is the support of government. By force it confines culprits in prison, by force it executes capital offenders, by force it protects life and liberty, and secures the fulfillment of contracts and the collection of debts.

The *Intelligencer* carries the perversion of a true sentiment still further. It says the Government "cannot be perpetuated as free if any section of the people have to be held by the sword." The same kind of testimony against its freedom might be gathered from the records of criminal courts, from the thick and high walls of our penitentiaries, and even from the standing army, greater or smaller, that has always been deemed necessary. But, according to this wild and utterly anarchical notion, government must not exercise any power or force for the maintenance of order, for the safety of persons and property, for the suppression of insurrection, although all this is provided for in and by the laws. And the only argument against it is, that the criminals breaking the laws do not consent to the enforcement of them. And even this argument is false, for they have consented to the Constitution and laws of the United States, exactly as all the rest of the people have.

These erroneous and dangerous ideas about government, should they get the ascendancy in this country, would threaten the overthrow of all Government. But happily the intelligence of our people yet preserves them from this fatal notion. We foresee that this question of compulsion and consent is to be still further agitated before the country settles into quiet and amity. The power of civil government is not to be ignored, any more than overstrained. Power controled by justice is placed in the hands of government, by the Constitution. Obedience to just laws is demanded, not implored, and upon restual, coercion not persuasion is the support of authority.

### GOV. PIERPOINT ON THE DEMOCRATS.

In his message to the Virginia Legislature, the Governor, while treating and favorably presenting the Constitutional amendment, naturally stumbled on the Democrats of the North. The revelations he gives of their past connection with the secessionists and the character he draws of the party are highly interesting in themselves, besides being of great might as an argument with the Southern people to incline them to the Governor's view of the amendment, and especially to dissuade them from all complicity with the Democrats in a violent conflict with Congress.

We give this extract only as a graphic picture, to be enjoyed by itself and to reflect some credit on the painter:

The people of the South ought not again to be cajoled by promises of those professed allies and friends at the North. The same promises were made in 1860 and 1861. I need not remind you how they were to be fulfilled. It is wise to look at the materials of which the members of which a party is to be composed, from which and support is expected. The party which supports the President in the North numbers in its ranks many wealthy and intelligent men; it has also a great following of ignorant men, and almost all the class—substantial people. But its great numerical strength lies amongst the most ignorant, illiterate and reckless of the community. They have in this party, then, those who have but little property, little education and refinement, supported, for the most part, in the large cities by the poorest class. A party composed of such elements can be relied upon in case of physical contest. The wealthy are timid and cling to their ease and comfort, but the great mass of the party being poor and ignorant, shrink from the contest for want of interest, looking at little beyond their physical security.

### THE CONSOLIDATION QUESTION.

In another column will be found the official proceedings of the committee which was appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the question of consolidating the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the neighboring boroughs. There was a full attendance, and the meeting was entirely harmonious, as an interchange of views showed. The new charter will provide for city limits about eight miles north and south, and ten miles east and west, giving an area of eighty square miles. The consolidated boundary lines of Philadelphia are eight by fourteen miles, and include a superficial area of one hundred and twenty-two square miles. The boundaries adopted by the committee last year were examined and discussed, but no expression of opinion was given, as the subject is to be especially considered and reported upon by a sub-committee. Last year parties inimical to the measure, raised a question as to the constitutionality of any legislative enactment containing a cause of submission, as proposed by one of the resolutions adopted in committee. But it was shown during debate, that the Courts have frequently recognized the legality of such provisions. The rural boroughs and townships to be included in the proposed extension, will naturally feel solicitous as to the extent to which they would be affected by the consolidated debt and ratio of taxation. One of the resolutions reflects the views of the Committee on the question of indebtedness. Concerning future taxation the proposed charter would, doubtless, contain a provision similar to the consolidated charter of Philadelphia, which discriminates in favor of the suburbs. Thus the Philadelphia assessment for 1867, which is to be $4 on the $100—is so subdivided that suburban districts can easily be exempted from charges for what they do not use. We give the Philadelphia apportionment: For poor, 17 cents; public schools, 58 cents; lighting city, 28 cents; payment of interest on funded debt and for sinking fund, $1 50; highways, 20 cents; water, 21 cents; police, 37 cents; city property, 6 cents; fire, 7 cents; prisons, 2 cents; Commissioners, 11 cents; street cleaning 7 cents; remaining expenses, 27 cents.

The sentiment in favor of consolidation is a growing one. The more the question is discussed, the more apparent are the solid benefits to be derived from the proposed change. Our citizens will watch with a good deal of interest the future movements and reports of the Committee, and the final action of the Board of Trade.

### Canadian Commerce.

The commerce of the Canadas is rapidly increasing—the result, it is said, of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. A new line of sailing vessels to the Mediterranean and another to the West Indies are among the enterprises projected.

### Municipal Corruption.

Every evil has its compensating advantages, and one of the blessings of not living in the largest city of the continent is the enjoyment of a comparatively pure moral atmosphere. In a recent charge to a New York Grand Jury, Judge Barnard said that he had been prepared to lay before them a statement of the corruptions of our city, corporation and municipal officers, with a view to some action being taken for their indictment, but that it was so impossible to contend successfully against the influences at work in the city to shield the offenders that he had concluded to suppress that portion of his charge. The deadly atmosphere of Pittsburgh is not so discouraging as the reflections which the Judge's remarks suggest.

### The Southern Press.

As yet the Southern loyal press is neither numerous nor influential. An enumeration shows but one loyal paper in Eastern Virginia, one in North Carolina, none in South Carolina, two in Georgia—the Savannah *Republican*, now struggling a newspaper without opinions, and the *Loyal Georgian*, at Augusta, in the same State, chiefly supported by colored men. In Tennessee there are four—the Memphis *Post*, the Nashville *Press and Times*, the Knoxville *Whig*, and the *Colored Tennessean*. In Alabama one, and that conducted by a colored man; in Louisiana two, both conducted by colored men; in Mississippi none; in Texas none; and in Florida one. In Kentucky and but few in Maryland or Delaware. "Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws" was a remarkable saying when the press was unknown as a social influence. Southern leaders seem to think that so long as they can control the press, they are secure.

### Attendance at Public Schools.

It appears from the proceedings of the recent State Convention of School Superintendents, held at Harrisburg, that the attendance at our public schools is very irregular, and that the evil is a growing one in almost every district. Pittsburgh is among the localities specially referred to. With all its perfections of teachers, buildings, &c., it secures, according to statistics, scarcely an average of fifty three per cent. in attendance, whilst Patton District, in the same county, with remote and ordinary houses, middling teachers and four months' school term, has an average of eighty-six percent.

It was stated at the New York State Temperance Convention that over one thousand young women of respectable families had applied for admission to the Binghampton Inebriate Asylum; and Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, lately asserted that in that city thousands of women are afflicted by inebriates. Rev. Mason Gallagher, of that city, puts the number at 20,000. Subdivided, and the fact would be sufficiently astonishing.

NEW STAY LAW IN GEORGIA.—The last, which has passed one branch of the Legislature, exempts 160 acres of land, or four acres in a city, town or village, provided the same is not worth more than $2,000. It exempts two horses or mules, two cows and calves, one cart and yoke of oxen, together with a year's supply of corn, bacon of pork. Also professional books, agricultural implements, &c., &c.

### THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.*

The all absorbing question in political circles in Pennsylvania at the present time is, who is to be the next United States Senator? Candidates are not wanting. They come from the East, West, North, South, and middle portions of the State. But among them all, the one name that stands pre-eminent above all others, in my judgment, is the name of Thaddeus Stevens. He belongs to no geographical line, as applied to the great interests of Pennsylvania. He is a Pennsylvanian, in the truest meaning of the term. Who, more than he, is in favor of the protective tariff policy, and who so able as he to advocate it? Upon the great national issues of to-day it is hardly necessary to speak, further than to say that his election to the United States Senate would be a rebuke to "My Policy" that could not fail to have a healthful influence on the minds of the Southern people. They would know that Pennsylvania is in earnest—and that she demands that reconstruction and readmission must be founded on justice. In advocating the election of Mr. Stevens, I am free to say, that I believe he is the choice of a very large majority of the Union Republican party of Allegheny county. Most, if not all of our Representatives admit this, yet there seems to be a halting among them. One will say, "Oh, Thad. is too old;" another will say, "Oh, he has no chance." Such talk does not come well from Representatives of Allegheny—the banner county of the State. They should be a power in the nominating caucus at Harrisburg. With the aid of Lancaster, Allegheny could almost demand the nomination of Mr. Stevens. The two banner counties united, could not fail to exercise a great and powerful influence, and, I believe, could secure the election of a man whose abilities all admit, and whose patriotism and integrity of principle none can deny—and who would shine as a brilliant light among the most brilliant, and Pennsylvania would, for once at least, have a Representative in the United States Senate of whom she could well be proud. H.

### Railroad Legislation.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.*

It is time to renew the agitation upon this subject and to recall public attention.

The matter is one of more immediate and pressing importance than any other which may be acted upon at the approaching session. There should be invited such articles as will serve to excite proper feeling, and to convince our Legislators that never again can there be permitted such measures as have on several occasions been passed. The following fact which is vouched by the writer, will not, it is hoped, arouse deep and glowing indignation:

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company asked last Winter for the passage of a trifling bill, giving them the privilege of changing the location of a few miles of the flattest portion of their track near the city. This bill was openly and unblushingly referred, by the Chairman of the Senate Railroad Committee, to the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose consent was with difficulty obtained, and only after he had been permitted to amend the bill by a provision which forbade change in the location of the Pittsburgh depot. After the consent of the latter had been obtained, the bill was reported from the Committee and passed the Houses easily. The reference of a bill to the mere hanger on of a Railroad Company was an excessive impertinence, but to have him decide what the Connellsville road should do or not do, in regard to the depot, was the crop sheaf of insolence. A deeper wrong, however, lies at the bottom. What is to be thought of the integrity of a body wheresuch a circumstance could occur? How can we trust the vast interests of our State to such men? We call upon the people to arise and rebuke those who may wrong us thus, and who so foully stain our honor. These are plain words, but the times demand plainness and truth. The coming session must be made to redeem all the ill consequences of those that have passed, and to place the city of Pittsburgh and her railroads upon an independent footing, or there may be a descending into the mire of corruption. At any rate, let there be plain words and plain action, and let there be plainly foreshadowed the fate of those who betray the interests of their constituents.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Progression and Retrogression.

Americans are accused by their English cousins with being of a boastful nature. We certainly do believe on this side that our growth in all the elements of national strength is rapid and healthy. But a reactionary feeling is complained of in certain English circles where it should be least expected. Letter writers generally notice the fact that the youth, at the English seats of learning, especially Oxford and Cambridge, are always in favor of reactionary ideas at home and abroad. One writer says: "The author of the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Mason, found no welcome in Europe warm as that which was given him at Oxford. Ex-Governor Eyre would be only less popular than Provost Marshal Ramsay, and I dare say even the late Captain Wirz would have found there a knot of admirers." Such a state of feeling is quite different from that constantly exhibited in the "Latin Quarter"—Paris.

### Western Rivalry.

Cities, like families, have their jealousies and quarrels, though not always private ones. St. Louis is jealous of Chicago stock yards, and sulks upon the people of St. Louis, and the railroads centering there, to build and sustain a large stock yard, and also to build the Mississippi bridge. The cost would be several millions, but the money would be expended at home, and give employment to hundreds of poor. Chicago wisely takes advantage of and improves every resource which lies within her reach, and therefore her business grows with extraordinary rapidity. Nine of the roads which centre at Chicago contributed one hundred thousand dollars each towards the construction of the stock yards of that city. Such rivalries and jealousies are beneficial—they push on the great work of the country's general development.

### Southern Railroad Enterprise.

In the general efforts to procure a large emigration and extend commercial connections we see evidence that the recuperating Southern States know what has retarded their growth in the past, and what is needed in the future. Georgia is quite alive, especially in railroad enterprises. All the old roads have been or soon will be, new ones are building, and a large number of important lines are in serious contemplation, and will be built. Her mineral, timber and cotton fields, now it is railroads and manufactories. Georgia is wonderfully blest in her soil, water power, and the people in an hour to take advantage of these natural facilities, and invest all their spare cash, and more, too, in erecting factories similar to those in existence at the North. They argue that it is the only way left them to retrieve their lost fortunes, and have but little faith in cotton ever becoming king again.

### The Evil and the Cure

Our bonds have gone over to Europe in such large amounts to pay for imports, that Secretary McCulloch fears they may be returned upon us at an inopportune time. To provide against such danger he proposes the issue of bonds, to run not less than twenty years, bearing a four-and-a-half or five per cent. gold interest, payable abroad, to absorb the six per cent. bonds, and also to supply the European demand for permanent investment in United States securities. It is suggested that the only true and permanent cure for the evil would be a tariff laid that would diminish the "imports" and keep the bonds at home—unless foreign capitalists will buy them as our own do.

### Right Kind of Reconstruction.

The Louisiana State Fair, which was a great success, has already given a visible impulse to a new spirit of improvement and economy in plantation and domestic management. Mowers, reapers, improved cooking stoves, and other labor-saving and waste-saving implements, now come in for premiums instead of condemnation. The *Picayune* mentions a man who came down the river one hundred and fifty miles in a skiff, with a basket of vegetables to exhibit, and seemed fuller of enthusiasm for the success of the fair than many who had much more at stake.

### Returning Reason.

Although cases of gross wrong to persons and property, the result of a revengeful and jealous political feeling, are occasionally recorded at the South, the testimony is preponderating, that a better state of feeling, and better treatment of Northern people and even freedmen begins to show itself. There is a growing hope and belief, as there is a growing desire, that the Southern States will soon be back in the Union. This is a hopeful sign of which Southern leaders should take notice. So long as Southern legislative bodies manifest no more reasonable temper than at present, it is not likely that the popular wish for restoration or reconstruction, can soon be gratified.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—The inauguration of the Pacific and China Steamship Company, under American auspices—the first vessel on the line starting on the 15th inst., from New York—recalls the interesting fact that the first ocean steamer that sailed from this country to Liverpool was the Savannah, purchased and started by the enterprise of a Savannah house—Scarborough & Isaacs. She was purchased at New York, and after a trip to Savannah and Charleston, sailed on the 26th May, 1819, for Liverpool, making the passage in twenty-two days—notwithstanding scientific men's prognostications as to the impossibility of ocean steam navigation. Now American steamers, the fastest and best in the world, plow every navigable sea.

REPUDIATION IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Times* suspects there is a repudiation party in Virginia. It says: "Certain signs and expressions from various quarters of the State indicate that there is a small class of people who would gladly destroy the credit of the State and her citizens if they had the boldness to come out with their views." The *Times* asserts that the time will never come when the people "will be ready for the last act of ruin and degradation in the history of the Commonwealth."

TERRITORIALIZING.—Some of the Southern papers begin to smell a rat, when they may see, in case the Amendment does not carry. Says the Richmond *Whig*: Some of the Jacobin leaders at Washington insist that the Southern States shall be reduced to a Territorial condition. Have they considered that one of the effects of this would be to destroy State debts, and also to release the people of the Territories so created from liability to taxation by the Federal Government? Territories would not pay debts created by States, and could not be forced to do so; and the policy and practice of the Government do not allow citizens of Territories to be taxed to pay the debts of the United States.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There are sixteen papers now published in the Dutch East Indian colonies in the Dutch language, three in Malay, and one Javanese besides six journals, organs of learned societies. Most of these papers are published in Java; the *Javasche Courant*, of Batavia, is the Government gazette, and was first started in 1810, the earliest attempt of the kind in the island. It is merely official.

There were fifty-seven inquests in Philadelphia for the month of November. The cost to the city was as follows: Coroner's fees, $300; jury fees, $75; witnesses, $61 50; burials, $138. Post mortems were held on fifteen of the bodies, $90.

George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, formerly at the head of the Christian Commission, has recently returned from Europe, where he had addressed many large bodies, ecclesiastical and others.

Organized systems of robbery, it is announced, have been discovered on the New York Central Railroad, and several of the thieves have been arrested. Rome and Utica were their chief points of operation, and large quantities of goods have been stolen by them.

The community of Aurora, Illinois, is agitated over a singular case of wholesale whipping in one of the public schools of that town. At recess the scholars violated a rule by stepping across an imaginary line in the school house grounds, to see a passing procession. The teacher witnessed the offense from the windows, and when the school reassembled, the pupils, male and female, of all ages, were all flogged, the assistants inflicting the punishment under the superintendence of the principal.

The New York Seventh Regiment, about whose proposed visit to the Paris Exposition so much was said in the New York papers some time ago, has finally resolved not to accept the invitation. The Colonel commanding answers, business pursuits, domestic ties and the large expenditure of time and money necessarily involved, compel the officers and members of this regiment to forego the pleasure of a trip to Paris in 1867.

A series of papers are now in publication in the London *Reader* entitled "Studies in Modern Russian Literature." The two articles which have been so far printed are on Lomonosof and Kantemler, both of whom flourished during the last century. The latter was a celebrated satirical poet. These papers are to form the basis of an extended work on "The History of Russian Literature."

The proprietors of the cotton and woolen mills in New-England are seriously agitating the matter of a reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day. The reason is the high price of stock and the dullness of the market.

The Carlsruhe *Gazette* announces that in digging at Seefeld, near Ingelmunken, where a Roman station formerly existed, a votive stone was recently discovered, consecrated by the Ursinos family to Trivia, the goddess of cross-roads, and retaining an inscription in perfect preservation. There were also 300 coins, 17 jars or penates; seven pieces of money with the effigies of Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Antonius Pius, Alexander Severus, &c.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston issues a call for a convention in Fremont Temple, December 18th and 19th, to be composed of ministers and delegates from the various evangelical churches of Massachusetts, to consider the subject of lay effort, and to devise measures for bringing the gospel more effectually into contact with the masses.

Miss Charlotte P. Hawes, whose name has lately become familiar to, the public from her charmig writings in the Atlantic Monthly, died in Worcester, on Thursday, of consumption, after a long illness. Her last paper in the Atlantic was on "Invalidism."

The Quartermaster General is preparing to establish in his department a museum of the anatomy and diseases of the horse. A great variety of specimens have already been collected and prepared under the supervision of Dr. Brayley, an eminent veterinary surgeon.

The colored schools at the South are beginning to assume a good degree of regularity in their operations. The schools at Columbia, S. C., numbering nine, are under the patronage and management of the New York Branch of the American Commission. They are all taught in one building, and all by young women from New York. They teach five hours a day, from nine until two o'clock, and have under their charge 474 pupils, 207 being boys, and 260 girls. Of these, thirty are over sixteen years of age, and all are over six. These pupils are taught spelling, reading, writing, mental and written arithmetic and geography.

In view of prospective annexation, it is a matter of congratulation to know that Upper Canada is making rapid advancement in educational matters. The school report for 1865 is just out, and from it we learn that in 1865 the number of pupils in attendance of school age was 401,937, and of all other ages 56,603, making 458,540. As the whole number reported is 439,757, this leaves 18,783 that fail to attend school.

### PERSONAL.

—The English literary weeklies, which often have their own family quarrels, as witness the recent savage criticism, and collegiate defense of the erotic poet Swinburne, occasionally meet upon pacific ground over the pages of an American author. Thus the *Athenæum* says of Longfellow's last volume of poems, of which it gives the precedence to Pellegreesis, quoting it with the remark that "there is scarcely a stanza in the poem which does not contain some vivid picture or charming image, while the verse moves with a sad, sweet changefulness, like a fitful wind through autumn woods." It seems, however, our fleeting hopefulness of Mr. Longfellow's earlier poems "to the pensive, if not despending, vein which now and then appears in his present effusions"—and whose sweetness, it might have added, would be very remarkable in the works of the poet whose later life has known such sorrows as Mr. Longfellow's.

—The hostile opinions of any one literary publication, or coterie, will hardly damage much the high character which Professor Agassiz holds in the scientific world, but as a sample of John Bull egotism, the following extract from a review of Professor Agassiz's works, in the London *Leader*, will be found amusing:

"The United States, during its infancy, may have had some excuse which led to the employment of a class of ignorant or half-educated men, such as usually form the scholastic element in countries which are only partially civilized. Such an excuse exists no longer; and we trust to see the time when students in New England will receive instruction far more devoted to create real workers in geology than the [illegible] and inaccurate compilation which it has been our duty to notice."

—Captain Steren Rogers, who commanded the first screw steamer which crossed from the United States to Liverpool,—the Savannah, which went out in March, 1819, is still living and resides in New London, Conn. Captain Rogers is now seventy eight years of age, a fine specimen of an old fashioned ship-master—some six feet in height and of stalwart proportions. He is said to be a most exemplary and excellent man and to be universally respected and esteemed. When quite young he was imprisoned by a British man of war, and on being released he determined afterwards to have his credentials of citizenship always with him—so he had imprinted on his arm his name, the date and place of his birth, and the figure of a hand pointing to the American flag. These credentials are indelible and will remain until his strong arm shall molder into dust.

—A Mr. George Gordon de Luna Byron, a captain on Fremont's staff during the war and now in New York, claims, and is believed by those who have investigated the matter, to be the son of Lord Byron by a noble Spanish lady of the De Luna family. His knowledge of the poet's life is said to be very extensive; but his assertion that he is the offspring of a clandestine marriage is pronounced by a correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* who describes him at length to be generally received with incredulity.

—The Harper Brothers are about to publish "Labeulaye's Fairie Stories," a juvenile book by an author especially esteemed by American—Edward Labeulaye, Professor and author, as he was styled on the title page of his first work, published in 1839. When the civil war in America broke out, M. Labeulaye was among the first to rank himself with the defenders of the North in Europe; and his name formed one of that brilliant galaxy—the Count De Gasparin, Edouard Laboulaye, Augustin Cochin, and Henri Martin. During the rebellion, and indeed to the present time, the pen of M. Labeulaye has never been idle; while the war lasted, he labored to secure the triumph of the North; and since its close he has striven to insure the fruits of the victory, as the recent collection of letter to the Loyal Publication Society, published on the eve of the late elections and adjuring the nation to stand by Congress, abundantly proves.

—Professor Paine, of Philadelphia, has recently issued from the press of the University Publishing Society, of that city, a new volume of 950 pages, devoted to the principles and practice of a edicine and pathology—a comprehensive and valuable work, based upon observations and experience of twenty five years' extensive practice. In his introduction, the author slashes into what he denominates the "Old School Practice," a system that condemns everything opposed to the prejudices and inherited opinions of its supporters and advocates.

—John Shultz, of Pleasant Mills, N. J., is one hundred and seventeen years old. He has been blind seventeen years, but is otherwise unimpaired in his mental and physical faculties. He constantly attends the Methodist church, of which he has been a member almost a century.

—Mr. A. W. Thayer, the American consul at Trieste, has seen fit to publish his long expected "Life of Beethoven," first in German, and the first volume has appeared at Berlin, which brings the composer's history down to 1794, containing much curious information respecting his family and his early musical engagements. The book is a monument of devoted perseverance, for Mr. Thayer has been engaged in the necessary researches since 1845, during which time he has often had to contend with sickness and pecuniary difficulties.

—Mr. Frank Moore, whose "Women of the War" has just been published, is about to publish "The Negroes of the War," a work explanatory of the part which negroes took in the war.

—Mr. Bancroft perpetrated an unintentional joke—about "flashing beautiful women across the wires"—at the Century Club banquet to Cyrus Field. This has brought out several little stories about the historian, which have, on account of their charming simplicity, been called Bancroftiana. Among others, it is said that, during a morning ride at Newport last season, while ete a-tete with a charming young lady, the historian whispered, in the intervals of a trot, "Don't call me Mr. B.; call me George." The young woman said not a word, but some after, in a large company at dinner, across the table, she said, "George, hand me the salt."


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Garrett's Celebrated Philadelphia Scotch Snuff, acknowledged to be the best in the Universe just received a large stock of, and can sell it lower than any other house in the city. Ten per cent. saved by buying at our house.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,

85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

IT IS AN EXPLODED IDEA THAT

CONSUMPTION CANNOT BE CURED, for we have taken a dozen daily that persons in the last stages are being cured and restored to health and vigor by using the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S

GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

Many persons in Pittsburgh and vicinity have been cured by it. Call at the store or [illegible] will be mailed to you, a pamphlet giving a full history of this remarkable medicine

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond,

near Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, Birmingham, December 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on the 22d TUESDAY OF JANUARY (8th), 1867, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. BERCH, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, Pa., Allegheny, Pa., December 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. F. KRAMER, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Pittsburgh, December 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will take place at the Banking House, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Cherry Run and Pinole Petroleum Company will be held on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, at No. 2 Duquesne way, for election of Directors for the ensuing year.

THOMAS F. DUNCAN, Secretary.

GENERAL AGENCY

OF THE

North American Transit Accident Insurance Company.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, Nos. 186 and 188 Liberty street, near St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWARD J. HUGHES, Gen. Agt.

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INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire, Life, Accident and Marine Insurance effected to any amount in the best companies by

EDWARD J. HUGHES, Agent,

Nos. 186 and 188 Liberty st., near St. Clair,

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FOR SALE—

A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER,

Of about ten horse power; suitable for a Sawmill or for boring an Oil or Salt Well; has been in use a short time. Terms cash. Address

"K. A.," COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

In the Sixth ward, of SEVEN ROOMS. Inquire at

67 WOOD STREET.

SKATES

Sharpened, Ground, Polished and made to order.

At the Forest Western Grinding and Polishing Shop

DUQUESNE WAY foot of Marbury st.

J. TILDSLEY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—

2 7/8 inch Engines, 20 inch stroke.

1 8½ do 22 do

1 15 do 30 do

All sets cast metal frames and of the best material. Apply at

WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop,

On Pike street, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Fifth Ward. 1178

$500 $500, $500.—TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Five Rooms—new Furniture. Price not over $500 cash. Water and gas throughout. Rent $240. A good central location. Address

WILLIAMS, COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

One Large Three Story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

Situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar. Good House and Lot there. The house is forty-two feet front by twenty eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of

McCASKEY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

VALUABLE

TOWN PRORERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, the House in which the late [illegible] situated in Mount Washington, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, and lot of Joseph Temperton, deceased. Lot 40 feet on Virginia alley by 120 feet to Sandusky. The House is an excellent one story brick, with basement and attic, and is [illegible] and in the best of repair on the premises. This property, from its location, is one of the most desirable in the market, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the Incline Plane, and in the most thickly settled part of the town. Sale to take place at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, December 22d, 1866, when terms will be made known.

N. S. RANKIN.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY.

FOR SALE—The Patent Right for the whole United States, or any portion of it for the

SUNLIGHT GAS SAVER.

It is warranted to save from one-third to one-half of the coal or [illegible] gas light without decreasing the quantity of light—without requiring attention more than once in six months, and will not clog or fill up the pipes. Millions of dollars can be saved to the people and hundreds of [illegible] can be made by the proper parties taking this [illegible] hand. Call at the Drug Store corner Fifth and Smithfield sts and see its wonderful operation, where all information can be obtained of

H. ETTON,

A. WINTERKVELT,

Who have it in charge.

AN APPEAL

FOR THE POOR.

"Ye have the poor always with you" thus spake our dear Savior. He tells us, also, that at the great day of Judgment, He will regard what we have done to His poorest one for HIMself. Our charity must be shown to those who [illegible] Godly, for as we do unto them, so whom the great Judge shall say: "Come, ye blessed of my Father." Heads, Matt. 25, 31-46, and 8, James 2, 15-17.

I appeal to the liberal minded of every creed and class, as I [illegible] this poor, if really, without the least regard to help religious be let.

Donations of money, clothes, or of anything else, may be sent to me, at No. 196 Smithfield street, where I may be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock every week day.

JOHN H. MORRIS, Lay Missionary.

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TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED PAIRS OF

SKATES,

Just received direct from the Manufacturers, and selling at Manufacturers' Prices, at

HENRY MINER'S

MAMMOTH BOOKSTORE,

NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE.

Call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DUNSEATH & CO.,

Jewellers,

56 FIFTH STREET.

SKATES.

A full assortment of all kinds for sale by

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

JUST RECEIVED—

20 boxes Proctor & Gamble's Star Candles, full weight; 20 boxes Proctor & Gamble's German Soap; 10 boxes Silver Gloss Starch; 1 one pound package Bol-man's Imperial White Vinegar; Pure Glycerine, in 5 pound bottles, for chapped hands and face.

For sale at the Family Grocery Store of

LEWIS & McCLURE,

346 Liberty street.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES—

$15,000 for three years;

5,000 for four years;

2,000 for two years;

900 for two years;

1,500 for one year; on unencumbered Real Estate in Allegheny county.

JACOB GLOSSER,

Real Estate and Stock Broker, 115 Fourth st.

LARD OIL—

25 BARRELS

Made expressly for Winter use, and warranted pure. For sale low by

CHAS. C. BAISLEY,

201 Liberty street.

M. KEARNS'

Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,

NO. 446 PENN STREET,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO'S

178 Federal Street.

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AT 45 CENTS,

ONE CASE FINE EMPRESS CLOTH.

AT $1 00.

FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 25.

AT $2 50 A PAIR,

HEAVY ARMY BLANKETS.

AT $4 50 A PAIR,

ALL WOOL WHITE BLANKETS.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

GOOD FAST COLORED PRINTS.

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ALL THE BEST MAKES OF PRINTS.

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THE BEST DARK DELAINS,

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GOOD KNIT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

AT $1 00 A PAIR.

GOOD BUCKSKIN GAUNTLETS,

And a full stock of all kinds of goods at equally low prices.

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178 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—WHOLESALE BUYERS will find some excellent bargains at less than eastern prices, by looking through our stock.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO

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FRENCH MERINOS, 75c.

FRENCH MERINOS, 87c.

FRENCH MERINOS, $1 00.

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SQUARE SHAWLS,

BLANKETS,

SILKS,

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21

FIFTH STREET.

SHEET ZINC!

C. G. HUSSEY & CO.

Have been appointed Agents for the superior Zinc manufactured by the [illegible] and now offer it in this market at the lowest CASH RATES, in packages of 25c 25c 25c 25c, 1,000 lbs.

We offer of our own manufacture

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This work is devoted exclusively to claims growing out of the late war, and will contain full and complete instructions for obtaining the allowance and payment of such claims, with all laws in force applicable to the same. The very latest decisions and forms have been obtained, and the aim of the author has been to make this the most accurate, reliable and thorough work of the kind extant. A very valuable feature of the work will be a Digest of Official Decisions, covering about one hundred pages, and comprising many recent opinions which have never been made public.

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# The Daily Commercial

## SCIENTIFIC GRAVITIES.

The spores of the equisetaceæ, or horse-tails, are now among the most interesting of microscopic objects. If a ripe head of a fertile horse-tail is gently shaken over a sheet of white paper, a number of minute green bodies will be seen to fall. These should be transferred to a glass slide and examined with a magnifying power of fifty or sixty linear, when it will be perceived that each spore is provided with four filaments expanded at the ends. If quite fresh, these filaments will probably be in motion. By breathing upon them they contract closer round the spores; and, if watched for a few seconds, they will be seen to dart out again vigorously, as the moisture which induced their contraction evaporates.

Worm-eaten wood may be saved from further ravages by fumigating it with benzine, whereby the worm is destroyed. Another way is to saturate the wood with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate—a process which may be advantageously employed to protect carvings in wood, but as sublimate destroys its color, it will be necessary to re-tore the latter by ammonia, and then by a very dilute solution of hydro chloric acid. The holes made by the worm may then be injected with gum and gelatine; and a varnish of rosin, dissolved in spirits of wine, should afterward be applied to the surface.

The Lidner gun, which has just been tried in the presence of the Emperor of Austria and a special commission, has given in the following results: In the space of five minutes a single gun fired forty shots, which all perforated an oak plank an inch and a half thick, at a distance of two hundred paces. An improvement on the Prussian musket has therefore been obtained; for the latter, at two or three hundred yards, only inflicted wounds which were cured in three weeks.

There was recently described in a paper read before the Royal Society of London a microscope which exceeds what has been considered the utmost attainable limit of perfection in this instrument. It magnifies three thousand diameters with its lowest eye piece, and fifteen diameters with its highest, so that an object is made to appear one billion, five hundred and seventy-five millions times larger than it really is.

An old English patent has expired, whereby, by the use of combs and brushes made of different metals, electric currents are created, the scalp is stimulated, and a healthy action ensues, restoring the hair to its original color, and generally improving its appearance. The same effect, it was claimed, would be produced by having these combs and brushes connected, with in use, with electric battery.

The Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, I r which institution the papers of that section claim that this mammoth telescope is wanting, is trying to obtain it from the University at Chicago. It is not likely that he will succeed.

Lieut. E L. Berthoud contributes an article to the *Colorado Mining Journal*, in which he states the following altitudes of passes, etts., in Col-rado to-ether: Argentine Pass, above the sea, 13,0 0 fe-; Jones, 12,200; Berthoud, 10 01; Pass between the South Park and Breckinridge, 11,000; Boulder Pass, (estimated) 11,700; Denver, 4,798; Golden City 5,242; Forks of North and south Clear creek, 6,6 0; Idaho, 7,122; Fall River, 7,300; Georgetown, 8,0 0; South Bar, road to Georgetown, 8,804; Foot of Berthoud Pass, 8,186; Middle Park, First Prairie, 8,800; Middle Park, near Big River, 6,700.

Dr. Wetherow obtained very fine platinum wire by inserting a platinum wire in a small cylinder of silver, then drawing them both through a draw plate, after which the silver was dissolved, leaving the platinum wire as fine as a spider's web.

Mr. Graham observes: "It is believed that metalic pores, and indeed all fine pores are more accessible to liquid than to gases.

Professor Agassiz is continuing his lectures on the Amazon and Brazil at the Lowell Institute in Boston.

The density of the moon is five ninths less than that of the earth, while the second satellite of Jupiter appears, if we may place sufficient dependence on the determinations of mass, to be even actually denser than the great planet around which it revolves.

## A Scandinavian Story.

The following is from a work entitled "Icelandic Legends:

"One autumn six men went on a search into the sheep walks, with their leader, who was a strong man and dauntless withal. When they had reached the farthest point of their search, a storm came on with heavy an wful, and the men lost their way, not knowing where they were. After a long walk they found that their path led down hill, and soon they found themselves in a small valley, and having by chance come across a house, they knocked at the door. The door was out an old fellow, ugly and mighty rascally looking, and said it was a new thing for strangers to come and pry about his dwelling, and looked with ungleeful eye on his guests. The leader spoke for them all, and told him how they happened to come thither; and having told the old fellow this, he stepped inside the door with all his men, without waiting for the inhospitable man's leave or refusal.

"When they had sat for a while, meat was brought them on trestles, by a young damsel of down-east mien. She whispered to the guests, as she gave the meat to them: 'Eat only the meat on the edge of the dish farthest from you.' They looked, and were soon sure that all at the edge was mutton, but all the other human flesh. When they had finished, the girl removed the meat from the table, and took the wet clothes of the strangers to dry them, and said in a low voice, 'be watchful; do not take off your underclothes, neither sleep!' It was a moonlight night, and the leader lay in a bed in the shadow, and told his comrades that they should not move or speak aught till he called them. Shortly they had gone to rest; the old man came in, and going to the bedside of one of his guests, touched his breast, and said, 'Loan breast and e'aven.' And in the same way he felt them all, muttering the like well-nigh at every one, till at last, when he came to the breast of the leader and had felt his breast, he said: 'Fat breast and mettlesome.' And, in the same moment, he turned to a nook in the room and seized on an axe, and returned with it to the bed of the leader. But the latter, seeing what was to come, sprang himself down from the bed, wherein the old cannibal dealt him a blow, missing him, of course; but the leader now seized the axe, and wrung it from the wretch's hand, who roared out: 'Up, my twelve, in the devil's name!' Now the leader drove the axe into the old carl's pate, and he fell dead on the spot. Then the leader said: "Up, my six, in Jesu's name!' When he had thus rafted upon his followers a trap-door was opened in the floor, and there came up below, instead of a man. But the leader was not long in cutting it off, and thus he killed twelve of them in the open trap-door of a cellar which was under the floor.

"After this they found the girl who had waited on them in the evening. She turned out to be a farmer's daughter from Vestfiordr, whom the old man had stolen, and would force, against her will, to marry his eldest son. But she bore an untellable loathing towards them all, chiefly because they killed every one that came to them who had lost his way, and then eat their flesh. Here the men found many precious things, and many sheep in the valley. They agreed that the leader should remain, and one man with him, to comfort the girl, and to watch the sheep during the Winter, in order that they might not starve for want of care. But the others returned home. Next Spring the leader sought the girl home, and afterwards, with the consent of her father, married her, and moved over with that land, he found in the valley to the North; began farming, and lived a happy and lucky life with his wife to a high age."

## Horrible Life in a Palace.

They bore a coffin from the Tuileries other day. Are you not disposed to envy he life of a man whose home was the pal ce? He was a cousin of the French Emperor. Would you not like to be the cousin of the French Emperor? He was the first Chamberlain and Superintendant of the Imperial Theaters. Wouldn't you ve the world to be present at all the ceremonies of the imperial Court, to have the distribution of tickets to them, and to be e mortal whose very sight wreathes in miles the faces of haughtiest stage beauties, and whose drafts on their hearts that re not protest? Indeed you would! He ad seventeen grand crosses of the highest lected orders in Europe, dont you envy m? Good reader, envy no man. I have en many a spoilt child of fortune in his leasing gown. I have never seen one I ould have changed places with. Certainly Cont Bacciochi seemed dandled by fortune tenderly as she ever dandles any e. He was born in the gilded cradle, and trod life on a carpet of roses, but he as the victim of disease, which tortured in with barbarous cruelty. It was one those nervous diseases which baffle each medical science. He could not remain either in a chair or in a bed without ffering the acutest pain. The nerves of otion were affected. He transacted business on foot, he dictated letters and lists invitation as he paced his office. He tened to the performance of operas in his closed box, which had no seats in it, and e covered with a thin carpet that he might walk during the whole performance. e saw ballets danced from the slips of e stage. Often he would take the daily t looks issued from the press, have candles lighted in broad daylight, and read a stupid work until he caught its heaviness and was composed to sleep. Sometimes he would not come even when so summoned; then he would walk until it came; he would walk until he had so austed the body that the nerves were sensible to pain, and sleep would become essary to life. On one occasion he alked without intermission for thirty-six urs, trying to subdue pain by fatigue. The soles of his feet were red, as if they d been grilled and blood had been forced rough al their pores. The Emperor gave him rooms adjoining one of the largest passages of the Tuileries, and had it covered with a thick Aubusson carpet, that the poor patient might enjoy his painful round with least pain. He died of sheer exhaustion from want of sleep. Shortly before he died he murmured, "No-ne! No-ne!" repeatedly. "What is that? Do you want any thing?" asked one of the persons present. "Don't question me," replied the fast dying man.

No-ne was a little shop girl of Leghorn, h s first love; she is now an old wrinkled shopkeeper of that city, and has quite a large family. The dying man, though he had lived in palaces amid the rank and beauty of Europe, was familiar with the prettiest woman behind toothpicks, though of none of the pageantry and pomp of his career. They were vanity of vanities. All his last thoughts belonged to the humble maiden whose eye had returned his glance and, whose lip had first breathed love into his ear. This was the oasis in life's desert—the rest was all sand.—*Paris Correspondent New Orleans Picayune.*


## SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It eradicates Dandruff, and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST PHYSICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegeta le Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. sel4 m TuAW

☞ A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful blending and combination and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists.—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for kidney complaints, diseases, difficulty of Voiding Urine, arising from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found invaluable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

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☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY fully relieves pain, and never fails to cure Neuralgia, Nervous Headaches and Pains in the Head or Face. JOS. FLEMING, Agent. 84 Market street.


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First night of the great sensation of the season,

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THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 11th,

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Saturday—Grand Matinee.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.

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Another week of Sensation. First performances of new Scotch ballet-pantomime, in two acts, entitled THE FIREBRAND; OR, THE WITCH OF PITT-BURGH, with new scenery, dresses, &c. A view of the city of Pittsburgh, from Cole's Hill, Cole street Bridge at 8th light due S. S. W. Also, the great Sword dance by skip to my lou, or, Miss JEN SIE FAGAN. The laughable farce, entitled, Miss KATIE MARSHALL. The intrepid gymnast, Mr. ORVILLE H. MORRELL, and the wonderful ventriloquist, J. WILLIAMS, in conjunction with all the old favorites is assembled.

NORTH CHURCH

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL will be held by the Ladies, for the benefit of the North Presbyterian Church (Dr. Hodge's), in the LODGE over Kuster Barr's Confectionery, 89 Federal street, Allegheny, beginn THURSDAY EVENING, to conclude on Saturday evening. Tickets, admission 10 cents. All the friends of Presbyterian church extension in these cities and Mercantile Public Schools and of this locality generally are requested to aid this effort with their contributions and their presence.

T. W. M.

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LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Lecture Committee would respectfully announce that

P. T. BARNUM, Esq.,

WILL DELIVER THE

FIFTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

Thursday Ev'g, Dec. 13, 1866.

Subject—"SUCCESS IN LIFE, OR THE ART OF MONEY GETTING."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY MORNING, December 13, at 10 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. No more than 12 Seats can be secured by one person.

Only holders of Parquette Checks will passin at the upper doors.

JAS. S. SCOTT, W. M. F. HERBERT, JAS. R. MORGAN, JR., O. H. P. SCAIFE, B. F. JENNINGS, H. D. MILLER, THOS. S. MILLER, Lecture Committee.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

CITY HALL,

DECEMBER 11, 12, 13, 14.

The ladies of Plymouth church will open to the public, on the days above mentioned, a

Grand Fair and Festival!

And will offer for sale USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERY ICE CREAMS, OYSTERS &c. The

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN

Will be open and all the old and young folks will be at home, in good old-fashioned costume, and will furnish Baked Beans, Pumpkin Pies, Doughnuts, &c. Knives to whittle with, etc., etc. A programme of

Splendid Tableaux,

Will be offered, in which a number of young ladies and gentlemen will participate. The

Reconstruction of the Union

Will be presented in which THIRTY YOUNG LADIES holding THREE HUNDRED YARDS OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE, will weave a Ros- of Union not easily broken—a unique and beautiful sight.

A FIRST CLASS DINNER

Will be furnished each day to all who may desire it.

A BRASS BAND will be in attendance, and other music will be furnished.

Admission Tickets.....25 Cents.

Dinner Tickets, and no extra charge for admission.....$1 00

Season Tickets.....1 50

☞ All articles will be sold at reasonable prices, and no advance will be taken of the occasion—for all our friends who shall visit us.

nov26-10t

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JAMES THACKERY

No. 5, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House,

announces and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in his city Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to, by leaving their orders at "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city and have reference one of the same. 1y26:1r

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WITH EIGHT MEN!

SWORD'S STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

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The Pittsburgh Brick Machine

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For Eastern, Middle and South Eastern States.

This Machine is Self-Tempering, costs only $1 500, (right to use is in proportion) is to extent and population of Territory it runs by an S inch cylinder on nine works all kinds of clay, makes SUPERB BRICK, pressed in steel moulds, requires only eight men by the day, feed the grinder, take away the brick and bake them in the yard, and mak s brick as fast you can run the engine. In our own yard, our rate of making is from 40 to 50 a minute. We claim this to be the best PAY ING Machine in use.

A machine may be seen in operation in our yard, at the corner of 4 alley above the city, on the north side of Penn avenue, reached by the connecting Railroad, beyond Machin's factory and State Lights brake.

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All sizes, to dealers at Manufacturers' prices.

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COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—

JAMES M. CHRISTY has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of JOHN HALL & CO., who retire from the firm. The business will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore. JAMES M. CHRISTY,

STEPHEN W. COLE,

THOMAS J. HALL,

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December 1, 1866

Valley Forge Plow Works,

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JOHN HALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern and Southern

PLOWS, UNION MOWERS, SULKY HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c.,

And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of wrought Iron Welded Tubing, J. ELLIS DAIZELL and ROBERT D. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.

EVANS & CLOW.

Pittsburgh, December 6 1866.

JOHN EVANS.....A. ELLSON DALZELL.
J. C. CLOW.....ROBERT D. DALZELL.

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EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.

LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,

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N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ Works corner of AIR STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny city, Pa.

P. S.—IN DISPOSING OF OUR P. S. establishment to the above parties we cordially recommend and solicit for the new firm of ANDERSON & BROTHER a continuance of the custom of our friends and the public generally.

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ASSCHEMANN have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

WAGONS, &C.,

At the old established Stands of Frederick Asschemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

THOMAS HARPER,

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ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.

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BANKERS,

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust company have organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH and will respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust company since its organization in 1855, will, we assume, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Bankers and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same office & Directors.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ADEL SPEER, |
| ROBERT S. HAYS, | FRANCIS G. BALLEW, |
| THOMAS BELL, | JOHN H. RALSTON |
| THOS. WIGHTMAN, | JOHN WILSON |
| WM. K. NIMICK, | |
| JAMES LAUGHLIN, President. | |
| JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier. | |

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES, F. W. B. LATSHAW, JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE

COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pentecost, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Sheetings,

COTTON YARNS.

CARPET CHAIN,

Candle Wick and Batting

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and ANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the office of the BRIGHT BROOM FACTORY of LOUISENSE WAY and BARKERS ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS

WEST CANAL STREET,

Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Having resumed operation under the name and style of

E. HYDE'N SONS,

We are now prepared to manufacture

Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain,

Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick,

Twine, Batting,

Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city Pa.

P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to. nov19

MEDICAL

WM. J. KANE. SAM'L H. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Dye stuffs, Barbers' Oils, etc. Standard and Patent Medicines. First stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West.

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND FAMILY RECIPES.

PARK & GRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET

near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

PIANOS.

CHAS. H. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER

Barr, Knake & Buettler

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr.)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

AND

MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the "celebrated BRADBURY" New York, and SCHOMACKER & Co., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American."

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar strings always on hand.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WILL T. WILEY,

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.,

WYLIE STREET, near Fifth.

oct2 Tu Th S

SARVER & BROWN,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 49 FEDERAL St., Lacock & Robinson,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oct2-ym Tu Th S

GROCERIES, &C

H. RIDDLE,

NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures nov17

T. H. PAUL.....T. H. GIBSON.

PAUL & GIBSON,

Grocers and Ship Chandlers,

No. 227 PENN STREET,

Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. oct26-ym Th&w

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,

SALEM, OHIO.

DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,

Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,

General Stationery,

Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct8

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)

ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.

Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

oct27

PAINTERS.

JAMES S. LONG.....GUY L. SMITHSON.

LONG & SMITHSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

LONG & LANE,

PAINTERS,

oct29-ym 60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

BARRY & BROTHERS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. nov26-1y

WHITMORE, WOLFF, BUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS

AND

CRUMB CLOTHS.

We have just opened a splendid stock of

English Woolen Druggets,

2¾, 3, 3¼ and 3¾ YARDS WIDE, AND

BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,

2½ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at

VERY LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice. no22-eodé

DRUGGETS.—A Large Assortment of the newest patterns, and every width, including Crumb Cloths, Fellings, Rugs, &c.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.

CARRIAGE ROBES—Made of a new water-proof material in the most fashionable styles, and at about one half the usual price of Robes.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS—A full stock of all descriptions at low prices, and with every facility for Laying and Upholstering.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH STREET.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants

FLOUR,

GRAIN and PRODUCE on hand and for sale.

No. 329 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

J. H. MEANOR. J. HARPER. A. HOOD.

J. H. VOIGT & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 253 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Purchases on orders at the lowest Market Prices, all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured goods, and every description of Merchandise.

J. BLAIR.....A. WOODS.

BLAIR & WOODS,

Produce Commission Merchants

For the sale of Flour, Grain Seeds, Provisions, Lard, Salted Meats, Beans, Dried Fruits and Green Fruits. Room, &c. NOS. 281 and 283 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

In Pig Metal, Blooms, Iron Ore, Wrought Scrap, Fire Brics and Clay, &c.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. nov19-ym

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

☞ Orders for the purchase of

Cotton and Sugar

Receive and promptly attended to.

Refers to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally. oct27

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. no22

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealer in Hops and Malt

251 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.

Choice Hops constantly on hand. apl1-ly

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BOYS' CLOTHING

AT 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Youths' Clothing,

AT 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

AT 47 ST. CLAIR STREET,

OVERCOATS,

AT 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

ALL SIZES,

LATEST STYLES,

NEWEST GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY. PRICES MODERATE.

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 ST. CLAIR ST.

TTh&S

DO YOU WANT GOOD, STYLISH, FASHIONABLE AND WELL MADE

Clothing

TO ORDER—IF SO TRY

H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,

NO. 81 WYLIE STREET.

We have now a complete stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and OVERCOATINGS to select from.

NOURSE & THOMAS.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 60 FOURTH ST.,

Between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. no15-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,

Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 498, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

CARD.

In consideration of the numerous explosions that are weekly occurring from the use of inferior Oil, the undersigned have concluded to sell their Oil at Retail, at their Warehouse, No. 33 Market street. The Oil is guaranteed to stand a fire test of 110 degrees and upward, and is inspected for export by competent Inspectors. Those who desire a uniform and reliable article, will do well to purchase the SOHO Oil.

Machinists and all others can be furnished Lard, Sperm, and Petroleum Lubricating Oils at retail, at

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

33 MARKET STREET.

NOTICE.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable preparation for removing and preventing the combustible, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.

For information apply to

CURTIS S. HAVEN,

Corner Wood and Third streets,

P. O. Address, Box 1343.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS

& CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS,

SHOES

AND

SOLE LEATHER,

No. 133

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS

WE OFFER

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST.

PURCHASING DIRECTLY FROM

FIRST HANDS,

entirely for CASH, we are enabled to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and

Note Our Prices,

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Orders for HOPE MILLS Superior Cotton Yarns, Seamless Grain Bags, Batting, Twine, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain, etc., will be promptly filled at FACTORY PRICES.

☞ All orders by mail will receive immediate and careful attention.

H. CHILDS & CO.

oct2-ym

THOS. H. PHELPS,

THE LATEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CONGRESS BOOTS,

FINE KID BOOTS,

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,

HEAVY BOOTS,

LADIES' POLISH BOOTS,

GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS GAITERS,

LADIES' AND GENTS' SLIPPERS,

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

LADIES' AND GENTS' RUBBERS.

Assistant Superintendent.

THOMAS McCARTAN,

BOOT MAKER,

108 THIRD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

oct22-yw-eod under St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture and will be sold at reasonable prices.

No. 139 Smithfield St., fourth door from Wood Alley

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

CELEBRATED S

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

LECTURE.—Rev. Henry D. Moore, pastor of the Plymouth congregation of this city, will, at the request of the Sewickville Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, deliver a lecture at Kilgore Hall in that place, on Tuesday evening next, the 18th inst., having for his subject "Our Whole Country."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors of this association, elected on the 3d inst., have been holding daily meetings in order to transact more speedily the business necessary to put the Association in active operation. Three of the Directors elected—Messrs. Thomas Bakewell, Jr., Wm. E. Schmertz and Thomas J. Hoskinson—not being able to serve their places have been filled by the election of Messrs. W. S. Edwards, James R. Reed and Dr. J. W. Wishart. It is intended as soon as the arrangements can be made, to hold a public meeting in connection with the Association, to be addressed by prominent gentlemen here and from abroad.

### Valuable Papers Stolen.

F. T. Lusk, Esq., visited the residence of Mr. William Reiter, on the corner of Hancock street and Duquesne Way, about nine o'clock on Saturday night. He hung a valuable brown sacque overcoat in the hall, and when returning to get it in about three minutes afterwards, found that it was missing. In the pocket of the overcoat was a pair of kid gloves, a door key, a white pocket handkerchief and morocco pocket book, on the two latter of which was stamped the name of F. T. Lusk. The following valuable papers were also in the pocketbook: Check No. — for $328 25 on Ira B. McVay & Co., drawn by Stephen Jarvis in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. Lusk is agent; also, No. 1,500 for $60 25 on the Merchants and Manufacturers' drawn by Day, McVay & Spang, in favor of F. T. Lusk. Several premium notes, payable to order of the same company. There were several notes payable to F. T. Lusk, or order on delivery of policies in the above named company. No. 77 U. S. General Accident Policy blanks, and countersigned by F. T. Lusk. Besides these were twelve tickets, for one, three, five and ten days, on the registered Railroad Passenger Assurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.—each, blank, but countersigned by H. T. Sperry, Secretary. Payment on all of the above checks and tickets have been stopped. There is no clue whatever to the thief.

### Court Precedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of Mary Martin, colored, tried on Friday for the larceny of a pocket-book, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

The next case taken up was that of Curtis S. Haven, indicted for aggravated assault and battery upon John Rabe. The defendant and Rabe took passage on the night train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the night of the October election, for Manchester. Some political discussion ensued, ending in blows. Haven, it is alleged, applied an opprobrious epithet to Rabe, which struck him on the face. Rabe and Haven turned the blow, striking Rabe in the right eye, as alleged, with a heavy utility, destroying the sight entirely. Jury out.

Frederick Dachron and wife were arraigned on charge of committing a felonious assault and battery on the person of their son—a lad aged about eight years. The defendants reside at Latrobe, Harrison township, and it is alleged that the best the boy in so cruel a manner that the neighbors interfered, and had him sent to the County Poor Farm. The boy was afterward brought into Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and transferred to the custody of his parents. The case is still on trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of the owners of the steamer Advance No. 2 vs. McCabe *et al*, returned a verdict yesterday morning in favor of the defendants.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, December 10, 1866.

Local stocks are inactive, but there is a growing inquiry for good sound stocks and securities which will probably result in transactions at an advance on previous quotations. Money in private hands is abundant, but it has been withheld in the expectation that the recent heavy decline of stocks in the East would affect home securities. Should the market there take an upward turn, of which there are indications, our capitalists will be eager to pick up the few lots of cheap stocks and securities which have been pressing on our market.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, December 8th:

| | Exchanges. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| December 3 | $4,661,498 93 | $239,772 29 |
| December 4 | 4,149,995 90 | 191,111 43 |
| December 5 | 4,241,441 83 | 75,945 98 |
| December 6 | 4,254,819 90 | 56,522 11 |
| December 7 | 3,911,185 75 | 90,021 91 |
| December 8 | 2,778,047 13 | 45,899 28 |
| Total | $21,997,024 98 | $803,642 01 |

—The morning Board quotations at the New York Stock Board, as received by S. S. Bryan, to day, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 137½ |
| U. S. Bonds, 1881 | 112¾ |
| " 5-20's, 1862 | 107¾ |
| " 5-20's 1865 | 106¼ |
| " New issues | 106¼ |
| " 1st series 7-30's | 106½ |
| " 2d and 3d series 7-30's | 106½ |
| Michigan Southern | 79½ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 78½ |
| Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago | 85¾ |
| Erie | 71¾ |
| W. U. Telegraph Co | 34¾ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 102¾ |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 82¾ |
| Reading | 109¼ |
| Reading Bonds | 97¾ |
| Gregory | 9 35 |
| Quartz Hill | 3 00 |
| Corydon | 2 50 |
| Pig man | 2 00 |
| Keystone | 1 87 |
| Nye | 10 |

At the 1:30 board there was a general advance in Railways—Erie being quoted at 72¾; Reading 109¼; Michigan Southern, 80¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 80; Northwestern, 82¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh books close on the 20th, prior to the dividend in January, which is expected to be four of five per cent.

—One of our cotemporaries, in discussing the effects on the price of gold and bonds of a resumption of specie payments, endeavors to show that in the event of resumption, five-twenties would reach as low as 87 0. A correspondent thus meets that argument:

It is assumed that gold will fall to 70 per cent., because it is the London quotation. Ignoring the fact that the London is not a world wide quotation, and that gold is not an article of free exchange, because that market is controlled by a few capitalists, and has always at a premium on the gold standard, when there is nothing doing and money is depressed there must exist a nominal gold premium, and that premium is governed by the rate of exchange. Mr. McCulloch, has been in sinking the bonds of debt in lieu of the floating debt, which must be redeemed before specie payments can be resumed.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 10, 1866.

The produce and general markets were very inactive to-day, and the weather being extremely cold and rough, increased the dullness. The transactions were very limited, and the ton of the market for flour and grain was unsettled and weak, with a downward tendency. The present condition of commercial affairs is rather discouraging, yet many look forward for more favorable times after the holidays. As long, however, as the markets here and elsewhere continue unsettled and declining, but little animation need be expected, and a permanent revival of trade can hardly be looked for until after the advent of the new year. At present the demand for goods is limited to actual wants, as the future is so pregnant with uncertainties, that any large investments in merchandise do not enter into the head of any person, dealer or consumer, and it is somewhat surprising that the continued light demand for produce does not cause a greater and more general depression in prices.

Pork partially fair has not yet commenced, with the exception of two packers, who are operating to some extent. The cold weather which has set in will cause a general commencement the present week. Fri rendered here is 10 cents per hundred more than they were a few days since, the principal cause being rather light receipts and a more active demand for lard.

The Rosin floor market continues unsettled and dull, and rates to a great extent nominal. According to the *bulletin* there was a little more business done in the refineries the past week than since June, and less pushing and pressure to sell. The large and average falling off in receipts, and general stopping off during this season of the year, has given confidence and check the declining prices. There are now relatively lower upon the seaboard than at the point of production leaving no margin on shipments to sell, which also applies to the interior markets. The receipts for the week foot up 27,357 bbls. which is about half the quantity for the corresponding week of last year. There is no material change to make in quotations, which just at present are not very reliable. Pork in the same market is reported unsettled and depressed, with the cold weather the demand wanting, and consumption and rates still tending down. Quotations are mostly nominal. All large sold rosin are panic stricken and pressing sales, on account of the reports from the West and the closing of the canal, and the low rates at which it is offering at Western packing points.

The market in Boston, for both foreign and domestic spirits, is quiet and unchanged, and rates, says the *Bulletin*, except for small lots, are mostly nominal. There is no speculative feeling, and the consumptive demand is confined to small lots supplied to a great extent so far as the domestic article is concerned through irregular channels. This is absolutely unavoidable at the present rate of taxation and the unfortunate state it holds out for the future. Importers have declared the extent and constant increase of this illicit manufacture a serious impediment to the prosperity of the revenue or the regular trade, as the case now stands, it would extend to the utter destruction of any business put such a tax upon this branch of industry as can be collected without maintaining an army of government supervisors and detectives.

The Cincinnati provision and hog market's, for the past week, is revised by George W. Phillips, Jr., who says in his circular that the depression in both hogs and the product has continued, and matters are if is more unsettled condition, perhaps, than at any time previously this season. The advices from New York to-day of such a nature as will probably be further decline generally, while those from Chicago have simulated prices for the present a little.

Hogs are coming into this market freely, and the demand light, except at lower prices than have been reported current. The receipts for the day are 6,915, and for the week 28,581, and prices gradually declining. The slaughter for the week foots up 28,581 hogs, and bring over 6c to gross, or $8 40 to $8 90, net.

Pork holds in mess, (mess) to thirty days in salt, are almost entirely in mind the demand being light. I spoke shortly at 27½c; 40 bbls. do 30 days, clear sides, at private. Old bacon is being rapidly reduced (set the prices down, sufficiently for the present out of use, clear ribsides 12½c, and clear 13½c. Sugar cured hams old stock 15 to 16½c; new 17½c. Lard is more easy to hold. The stock of plain is light, and in the absence of sales I can give no quotations.

Cincinnati Gazette and *Commercial* of Sunday: mess pork sold to a liberal extent on the spot at $19 00 and is not offered at less. Lard is said to have sold at 11½c, though held in most cases at 11¾c. Bulk meats are neglected; 8c and 9½c are the asking figures for shoulders and sides, but the former can, we learn, be had at a shade less. Green meats are quoted at 8½@8¾c and 8½c for shoulders, sides and hams; but there are not many offering, as consignments are for the most part held for higher prices. It was generally supposed that the receipts would be much greater than they were a few days since, the principal cause being rather light receipts and a more active demand for lard.

Whisky in bond, will not bring over 28c; out of bond it is said to have sold at $2 21. As to inland breeze for the past week, we figured on a basis of 28c with suspicion, lest somewhere or in some way the excise law may be infringed.

The receipts per river and railroad since our last were, of flour 1,712 bbl.; apples 209 bbls; cheese 108 lbs; corn 167 sacks; barley 494 sacks; oats 1017 sacks; wheat 156 bags, and rye 10 bags.

AFTERNOON BOARD is quiet and unchanged, and rates, says the *Bulletin*, except for small lots, are mostly nominal. There is no speculative feeling, and the consumptive demand is confined to small lots supplied to a great extent so far as the domestic article is concerned through irregular channels. This is absolutely unavoidable at the present rate of taxation and the unfortunate state it holds out for the future. Importers have declared the extent and constant increase of this illicit manufacture a serious impediment to the prosperity of the revenue or the regular trade, as the case now stands, it would extend to the utter destruction of any business put such a tax upon this branch of industry as can be collected without maintaining an army of government supervisors and detectives.

The Cincinnati provision and hog market's, for the past week, is revised by George W. Phillips, Jr., who says in his circular that the depression in both hogs and the product has continued, and matters are if is more unsettled condition, perhaps, than at any time previously this season. The advices from New York to-day of such a nature as will probably be further decline generally, while those from Chicago have simulated prices for the present a little.

Hogs are coming into this market freely, and the demand light, except at lower prices than have been reported current. The receipts for the day are 6,915, and for the week 28,581, and prices gradually declining. The slaughter for the week foots up 28,581 hogs, and bring over 6c to gross, or $8 40 to $8 90, net.

Pork holds in mess, (mess) to thirty days in salt, are almost entirely in mind the demand being light. I spoke shortly at 27½c; 40 bbls. do 30 days, clear sides, at private. Old bacon is being rapidly reduced (set the prices down, sufficiently for the present out of use, clear ribsides 12½c, and clear 13½c. Sugar cured hams old stock 15 to 16½c; new 17½c. Lard is more easy to hold. The stock of plain is light, and in the absence of sales I can give no quotations.

Cincinnati Gazette and *Commercial* of Sunday: mess pork sold to a liberal extent on the spot at $19 00 and is not offered at less. Lard is said to have sold at 11½c, though held in most cases at 11¾c. Bulk meats are neglected; 8c and 9½c are the asking figures for shoulders and sides, but the former can, we learn, be had at a shade less. Green meats are quoted at 8½@8¾c and 8½c for shoulders, sides and hams; but there are not many offering, as consignments are for the most part held for higher prices. It was generally supposed that the receipts would be much greater than they were a few days since, the principal cause being rather light receipts and a more active demand for lard.

Whisky in bond, will not bring over 28c; out of bond it is said to have sold at $2 21. As to inland breeze for the past week, we figured on a basis of 28c with suspicion, lest somewhere or in some way the excise law may be infringed.

The receipts per river and railroad since our last were, of flour 1,712 bbl.; apples 209 bbls; cheese 108 lbs; corn 167 sacks; barley 494 sacks; oats 1017 sacks; wheat 156 bags, and rye 10 bags.

AFTERNOON BOARD is quiet at $349 50 for Spring Wheat extra, $9 to $10 for White Superfine, and $10 50 @12 for extra. Conclusions from these figures would probably not obtain as a basis of sales in any large amount. Shipping grades of wheat were a trifle more salesable at the old quotations—we repeat the figures, $2 05@2 10 for No. 2 Spring, $2 25 for No 1 spring, $2 30 @ 35 for extra, $2 60 for No. 2 Red Winter, $2 70 for No. 1 do, and $2 80 for extras